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# CHRONICLE of Higher Education

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## News Summary

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**The new tight credit policies** announced by President Carter may hurt students seeking education loans. Story on Page 13.

**Fine-arts enrollments** are booming, but not all art educators are pleased. Story on Page 6.

**A photocopying firm** has signed a consent decree that will limit its duplication of copyrighted works for college classes. Story on Page 2.

**Fisk University's Jubilee Singers** have a long tradition of helping to raise money for their institution. Story on Page 3.

**Student grants and loans** are among the education programs that President Carter wants to cut to save $380-million in fiscal 1981. Story on Page 13.

**The organization** of the offices that will operate higher-education and education-research programs in the new Department of Education is shown in a chart on Page 15.

**The Supreme Court** won't review a ruling that allows the government to deport Iranian students who are in this country illegally. Story on Page 14.

**Dutch university officials** are moving to regain some of the power that students won in the late 1960's. Story on Page 9.

**China** has held the first congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association in 22 years. Story on Page 9.

**Teaching assistants** have gone on strike at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in a contract dispute. Story on Page 8.

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# Abuses in Foreign-Student Recruiting Tarnish U.S. Colleges' Image Abroad

## Use of 'headhunters,' 'on-the-spot admissions,' other questionable tactics decried

By Malcolm G. Scully

RACINE, WIS.

The reputation of American higher education overseas is at an all-time low because of abuses in the recruiting of foreign students, according to several delegates to a meeting at Wingspread, the Johnson Foundation's conference center here.

"In the Middle East the man on the street believes that you bargain your way into American higher education," said Frederick E. Lockyear, a consultant for the College Board. "The price may be high, but the impression is that as long as a person will pay the price, he or she can get in anywhere."

The 40 delegates included college and university presidents and deans, admissions officers, foreign-student advisers, and officials of private exchange organizations and government agencies.

### Enforcing Ethical Standards

They warned that with enrollments declining, the temptation for colleges and universities to fill empty seats with foreign students would increase, and they expressed concern about enforcing ethical standards at those institutions.

"I predict that many colleges would rather have students and no standards, than standards and no students," said one.

The delegates said the worst practices could be controlled and colleges and universities could be held accountable for legal and ethical violations in the recruiting of foreign students.

The delegates were especially critical of the use of "headhunters"—independent recruiting agents to whom colleges or universities pay a per-capita fee for each student recruited.

The headhunters are sometimes given pre-signed immigration forms by college officials—a violation of Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations. Such forms can be used to offer foreign students "on-the-spot admissions" for a fee that can range up to $1,000.

Moreover, the recruiting agents may have no knowledge of a college's programs or may deliberately misrepresent them, Mr. Lockyear said.

He cited one case in which a Jordanian student had been told that he could take a full engineering program at a small liberal-arts college that, in fact, offered only pre-engineering.

Typically, Mr. Lockyear added, "a recruiter will advertise in the Jordan *Times* that he represents several major universities when he actually represents only small, struggling liberal-arts colleges.

"I am not suggesting that there's anything wrong with a foreign student attending a small liberal-arts college. For many foreign students such a college would provide an ideal learning situation," he said. "However, I do not believe that a student should be tricked into going to such a school."

In a statement approved at the end of the meeting, the delegates said that no college or university should use overseas agents who charge the institutions a per-capita fee.

They also called for the creation of a clearing-house that would gather information on agents and agencies that recruit foreign students and would make such information widely available.

### Publicity Could Have Positive Effect

Few of those at the conference believed that such a clearing-house would eliminate unethical agents, but they agreed that publicity could have some positive effects.

Cassandra A. Pyle, vice-president of the Institute of International Education, said the "very knowledge that these agencies are undergoing public, organized scrutiny might improve them, or drive them out of business."

On the other hand, Ms. Pyle said, "it could simply send them further underground."

While the conferees agreed that the independent recruiting agents had been guilty of serious abuses, they also noted that colleges and universities themselves had—knowingly or unknowingly—violated ethi-

*Continued on Page 17, Column 3*

# *Bishop College Is Determined to Survive Despite Legal and Financial Troubles*

By Lorenzo Middleton

DALLAS

Bishop College is determined to survive.

"We can do it," proclaims an article on the history of the troubled college, published for its ninety-ninth founders'-week ceremonies this week.

Bishop, it says, is "an institution that refuses to die!"

A year ago it seemed that the college might succumb to overwhelming financial and legal difficulties:

▶ The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had announced that Bishop officials had misspent at least $2.3-million in grants, and as a result the college would receive no more federal money. Bishop had relied on the government for more than half of its $6-million-a-year budget.

▶ Enrollment had dropped from 1,500 to 1,100 students.

▶ Bishop had met only two of its last six monthly payrolls, and half the faculty had resigned or retired.

▶ Local creditors were threatening to force the college into receivership for $650,000 in unpaid bills.

What appeared to be the final blow came in May, 1979, when a federal grand jury brought in indictments against Milton King Curry, Jr., Bishop's president for 18 years.

Mr. Curry and two of his top administrators were charged with embezzling $306,000 from the college's retirement fund, making

*Continued on Page 4, Column 1*

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

*Half of Bishop College's dormitories are vacant, with some windows boarded up.*

*April 7, 1980*

FACT–FILE

# 1978-79 Enrollment of Foreign Students

## Institutions with 1,000 or More Students from Other Countries

| Rank | Institution | Number of foreign students | Percentage of total enrollment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | University of Southern California | 3,522 | 12.8% |
| 2. | Miami-Dade Community College | 3,260 | 8.2% |
| 3. | University of Wisconsin at Madison | 2,404 | 6.1% |
| 4. | University of Michigan at Ann Arbor | 2,260 | 6.2% |
| 5. | University of Houston, central campus | 1,989 | 6.7% |
| 6. | University of Maryland at College Park | 1,933 | 5.2% |
| 7. | Howard University | 1,887 | 18.3% |
| 8. | University of Texas at Austin | 1,853 | 4.3% |
| 9. | University of Washington | 1,817 | 5.0% |
| 10. | Harvard University | 1,815 | 12.0% |
| 11. | George Washington University | 1,802 | 9.2% |
| 12. | Columbia University, main division | 1,800 | 7.2% |
| 13. | Texas Southern University | 1,792 | 20.4% |
| 14. | Indiana University at Bloomington | 1,706 | 5.4% |
| 15. | University of Minnesota at Minneapolis–St. Paul | 1,691 | 2.7% |
| 16. | Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge | 1,642 | 6.5% |
| 17. | University of Pennsylvania | 1,602 | 8.1% |
| 18. | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 1,601 | 18.0% |
| 19. | University of California at Berkeley | 1,576 | 5.4% |
| 20. | University of California at Los Angeles | 1,507 | 4.7% |
| 21. | Stanford University | 1,482 | 11.2% |
| 22. | Northeastern University | 1,463 | 3.9% |
| 23. | University of Kansas | 1,452 | 6.2% |
| 24. | Oklahoma State University, main campus | 1,447 | 6.5% |
| 25. | Boston University | 1,432 | 5.5% |
| 26. | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign | 1,412 | 4.2% |
| 27. | American University | 1,399 | 11.5% |
| 28. | University of Texas at Arlington | 1,383 | 7.6% |
| 29. | University of Oklahoma at Norman | 1,368 | 6.6% |
| 30. | Ohio State University, main campus | 1,339 | 7.0% |
| 31. | Michigan State University | 1,328 | 2.9% |
| 32. | Montgomery College at Rockville | 1,306 | 11.7% |
| 33. | New York University | 1,241 | 3.9% |
| 34. | North Texas State University | 1,225 | 7.1% |
| 35. | Iowa State University | 1,222 | 5.2% |
| 36. | S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo, main campus | 1,218 | 11.2% |
| 37. | University of Southwestern Louisiana | 1,211 | 9.3% |
| 38. | Polytechnic Institute of New York | 1,200 | 18.1% |
| 39. | University of Arizona | 1,187 | 4.4% |
| 40. | Brigham Young University, main campus | 1,184 | 4.1% |
| 41. | University of Hawaii at Manoa | 1,166 | 5.5% |
| 42. | United States International University | 1,150 | 38.9% |
| 43. | San Jose State University | 1,141 | 3.9% |
| 44. | University of San Francisco | 1,124 | 16.9% |
| 45. | California State University at Los Angeles | 1,100 | 4.6% |
| 46. | Texas A&M University, main campus | 1,100 | 3.6% |
| 47. | Purdue University, main campus | 1,096 | 3.5% |
| 48. | Cornell University | 1,085 | 5.9% |
| 49. | Southern Illinois University at Carbondale | 1,068 | 4.7% |
| 50. | Pennsylvania State University, main campus | 1,055 | 3.0% |
| 51. | University of Texas at El Paso | 1,033 | 6.6% |
| 52. | Syracuse University, main campus | 1,028 | 5.2% |
| 53. | University of Missouri at Columbia | 1,008 | 4.3% |
| 54. | Utah State University | 1,001 | 10.8% |
| 55. | Northrop University | 1,000 | 53.5% |

## Where They Come From

| Rank | Country or territory | Students | Rank | Country or territory | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Iran | 45,340 | 24. | Philippines | 2,460 |
| 2. | Nigeria | 16,220 | 25. | Pakistan | 2,420 |
| 3. | Taiwan | 15,460 | 26. | France | 2,350 |
| 4. | Canada | 15,120 | 27. | Libya | 2,290 |
| 5. | Hong Kong | 10,520 | 28. | Jamaica | 2,280 |
| 6. | Japan | 10,490 | 29. | Indonesia | 2,230 |
| 7. | India | 9,400 | 30. | Turkey | 2,020 |
| 8. | Venezuela | 8,430 | 31. | Kuwait | 1,960 |
| 9. | Saudi Arabia | 8,050 | 32. | Ghana | 1,740 |
| 10. | Mexico | 6,400 | 33. | Peru | 1,730 |
| 11. | Thailand | 6,110 | 34. | Algeria | 1,720 |
| 12. | Vietnam | 6,070 | 35. | Australia | 1,680 |
| 13. | Republic of Korea | 4,980 | 36. | Egypt | 1,590 |
| 14. | Lebanon | 4,380 | 37. | Kenya | 1,570 |
| 15. | United Kingdom | 4,300 | 38. | Ethiopia | 1,520 |
| 16. | Malaysia | 3,560 | 39. | Pacific Islands | 1,260 |
| 17. | Fed. Rep. of Germany | 2,980 | 40. | Iraq | 1,250 |
| 18. | Brazil | 2,960 | 41. | Netherlands | 1,160 |
| 19. | Colombia | 2,880 | 42. | Chile | 1,150 |
| 20. | Jordan | 2,850 | 43. | Italy | 1,140 |
| 21. | Greece | 2,740 | 44. | Trinidad and Tobago | 1,140 |
| 22. | Cuba | 2,600 | 45. | Panama | 1,110 |
| 23. | Israel | 2,570 | 46. | Nicaragua | 1,040 |

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

# NOTE

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